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ASHFORD URBAN DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

1961

ON THE

PUBLIC HEALTH OF ASHFORD

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

J. MARSHALL

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE

LOCAL AUTHORITY, 1961

Medical Officer of Health (A.U.D.C.) and Principal Medical Officer (K.C.C.)

MARSHALL, J., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector

HAMMOND, S.F. M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

PRATT, S., M.A.P.H.I.

BODDY, F.H.D., M.A.P.H.I.

ASHFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL, KENT

Annual Reports of the Medical Officer of Health and
Senior Public Health Inspector for the Year 1961.

Mr. Chairman and Councillors,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1961.

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year Home Population was 28,140 an increase of 1,460 over that of the previous year.

Live Births and Rate

The number of live births was 397 (207 M. 190 F.) which was a decrease of 39 over that of the previous year. The crude birth-rate was accordingly 14.11 which after adjustment by the Registrar General's Comparability Factor computed from a population standardised for age and sex distribution, becomes 12.56 and was appreciably lower than that of 17.4 for England and Wales.

Stillbirths and Rate

The number of stillbirths was 8 (6 M. 2 F.) and the corresponding rate was 19.75, being slightly higher than that of 18.7 for England and Wales.

Infant Deaths and Mortality Rate

Six infant deaths were registered four of which were under four weeks of age, and the corresponding infantile mortality rate was 15.11 which compares favourably with that of 21.4 for England and Wales.

The causes of death were:-

- (1) Asphyxia (Cot Death) - 3 months
- (2) A fulminating viraemia - 5 months
- (3) Prematurity - 23 hours
- (4) Prematurity - 1 day
- (5) Prematurity - 1 hour
- (6) Prematurity - 1 hour

Maternal Deaths and Mortality Rate

This rate was nil, as there were no deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion.

Total Deaths and Death Rate

The total number of deaths from all causes was 336 (175 M. 161 F.) and the corresponding crude death rate was 11.09 which, after adjustment by the Registrar General's Comparability Factor, as for births, remains at 11.09 and was lower than that of 12.0 for England and Wales.

The chief group cause of deaths was Heart and Circulatory Diseases and Vascular Lesion of the Nervous System which are the natural ultimate causes of death amongst the aged; of these there were 198.

Disease of the Coronary Artery of the Heart caused 70 of those deaths i.e. 35%. The percentage between 41 and 50 years was 4%, between 51 and 60 years, 7%, between 61 and 70 years, 30%, between 71 and 80 years 30% and over 80 years approximately 30%. The majority of the deaths were over 60 years, i.e. approximately 90% and were evenly distributed throughout the

succeeding decennial age groups. These figures, although too small for valid statistical comparisons, would not seem to indicate that smoking is a primary or precipitating factor in causation. Another disputatious factor is the fact that the proportion of the middle-aged population has steadily increased since the introduction of the Sulphonamides in 1936 and the antibiotics in 1940, treatment with which has prevented innumerable deaths from bacterial diseases of which the outstanding example is Pneumonia; there is, therefore a considerably greater proportion of middle-aged persons open to risk from other diseases such as Coronary Thrombosis and Cancer of the Lung.

Cancer, as invariably in previous years, was the second highest cause of deaths, of which there were 59 i.e. 8 less than in the previous year. Considerable advances in the various forms of treatment have been made within recent years, and in consequence complete cure can be effected if a diagnosis is established at a reasonably early stage. Delay by elderly people in consulting their Practitioners would appear to be the most common factor associated with late diagnosis having regard to the fact that the onset and progress of the disease are usually insidious.

Cancer of the Lung was the cause of 16 deaths compared with 22 in the previous year; of those 14 were male and 2 female. The ages at deaths were in the following age groups:-

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Ages</u>	<u>Numbers</u>
41 - 50	46, 49, 49	3
51 - 60	52, 56, 56(F.), 58(F.)	4
61 - 70	61, 61, 61, 65, 68, 70	6
71 - 80	75, 76, 76	3

	Total	16

Of the total deaths from Cancer, Lung Cancer caused 27%. Diagnosis of Lung Cancer at a reasonably early stage before the disease becomes inoperable, is difficult and the percentage of successful operations is correspondingly fewer and it may be assumed that the mortality rate is not significantly influenced by treatment. In contrast, the diagnosis and treatment of Cancer of the Breast are not difficult; there were, nevertheless, five of those deaths and if the same proportion of males in the population were females it is not improbable that the number would have been ten. Having regard to the much higher proportion of successful operations for Cancer of the Breast, it would be reasonable to assume that the morbidity from Cancer of the Breast may be higher than that from Cancer of the Lung. The occupations of those who died from the latter were miscellaneous and would not appear to have any significance.

The excessive inhalation of cigarette smoke, apart from the danger of Lung Cancer, is an irritant to the bronchi of the lungs and there is no doubt that it is a cause of respiratory catarrh and coughing, and may lead to chronic bronchitis and emphysema; if only for this reason, parents should make every effort to discourage their children from becoming addicted.

There were no deaths due to the Infectious Diseases.

The Infectious Diseases

A new era has been reached as far as these diseases are concerned. All the more serious infections can be effectively controlled and prevented by immunisation or vaccination and the bacterial diseases successfully treated by the Sulpha drugs and Antibiotics.

For example, no case of Diphtheria has occurred in this District since 1948, and no case of Poliomyelitis since 1957.

The incidence of the infectious diseases throughout the year was low within the District and only the following notifiable diseases occurred.

Scarlet Fever

Twelve sporadic cases were notified. All those cases were mild and none was admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. The common complications of former years such as Otitis Media, Endocarditis, and Acute Nephritis are now relatively rare, and the latter is the most likely to occur unexpectedly.

Erysipelas

Two cases were notified. This was formerly a very serious disease, before the introductions of the Sulpha drugs and Antibiotics treatment with which has been specific and dramatic to observe.

Measles

There was a minor outbreak, a total of ninety-six cases having been notified. Broncho-pneumonia is the complication most frequently met with and one child was admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital suffering from this complication. Apart from the occasional complications which occur, the disease is relatively mild in its present phase.

Whooping Cough

Thirty-three cases were notified. The increasing number of infants being vaccinated against this disease at the Child Welfare Centres and by their family Doctors would appear to be in inverse proportion to the number who suffer from the disease. Broncho-pneumonia in infants, as with Measles, is the most common and dangerous complication, but deaths are very infrequent owing to specific treatment by the appropriate Antibiotics.

Tuberculosis

Only four new cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis were notified in contrast to thirteen the previous year. During the post-war years the annual average was approximately twenty, but since 1950 there has been a definite though gradual decline into the sharp decline from thirteen in 1960 to four in 1961 which is the lowest number of new notifications ever to be recorded. It is noteworthy, too, that none of the new cases was in the adolescent age-group, which prior to 1950 contained the highest number of new notifications. This improvement is the consequence of a protracted struggle against an extremely resistant disease which has necessitated many different angles of attack as for example, the improvement of nutrition, of social welfare, of housing with the lessening of overcrowding, of facilities for diagnosis, including the Mass Radiography Service, of modern drug therapy and B.C.G. vaccination which is offered to School Leavers.

Three new cases of non-Respiratory Tuberculosis, i.e. (i) of Glands, (ii) of Spine and (iii) of Meninges were notified. The sources of infection were unknown, but it is improbable that milk was involved as the supplies are all Tuberculin Tested and/or Pasteurised.

There were only two deaths from Respiratory and one from non-Respiratory Tuberculosis which is a reflection of the efficacy of modern drug therapy.

In summary, it may be stated that the Public Health of the District throughout the year was satisfactory, and I would take this opportunity of thanking you for your interest and assistance in the work of the Department, and also the staff for their very efficient service.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

Central Public Health Office,
14, Church Road,
Ashford, Kent. Tel: No: Ashford 1485.

J. MARSHALL M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

SECTION A.

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

OF THE DISTRICT FOR 1961

AREA 5,719 acres

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S ESTIMATE OF:

The Resident Population	...	...	28,140
<u>NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES ACCORDING TO THE RATE BOOKS</u>	...	...	9,316
<u>NUMBER OF BUSINESS PREMISES</u>	...	...	1,079
<u>RATEABLE VALUE</u>	...	...	£419,606
<u>SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE</u>	...	...	£1,710

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Ashford is both an agricultural and an industrial town and a business and shopping centre for the large rural community which surrounds it. It merits importance by containing the largest agricultural market in Kent and in having a railway junction where five lines converge, associated with which is a Carriage and Wagon Works, and Electric Carriage Repair and Inspection Shops. There is also a number of other Factories, including Tyre Works, Iron Foundry, Printing Works, Agricultural and Vehicle Repair Shops, Flour Mills, Marine and Industrial Works, Light and Electrical Engineering, Ordnance Depot, Bread, Cereal Products and Jam Factory, and a large Canning and dried foods factory.

During the year the Council's plans for industrial expansion (and to meet the vacuum created by the closure of the cycle works and run down at the locomotive works) bore fruit in the establishment of several new factories, including those of a cosmetic manufacturer, glass scientific instrument firm, a furniture makers and two more light engineering concerns.

At present there is little unemployment in this District and in general apart from the shortage of houses, social conditions are satisfactory.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

	Total	M.	F.		Ashford Urban District	England and Wales
<u>Live Births</u>	397	207	190	Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	14.1 (Adjusted Rate 12.56)	17.4
(a) Legitimate	372	195	177			
(b) Illegitimate	25	12	13			
<u>Stillbirths</u>	8	6	2	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	19.75	18.7
(a) Legitimate	8	6	2			
(b) Illegitimate	-	-	-			
<u>Total live and still births</u>	405	213	192			
<u>Deaths</u>	336	175	161	Death rate per 1,000 resident population	11.09 (Adjusted Rate 11.09)	12.0
<u>Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion</u>	-	-	-	Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	-	Not Available
<u>Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age</u>	6	3	3	Rate per 1,000 live births	15.11	21.4
(a) Legitimate	6	3	3	Rate per 1,000 live births (legitimate)	16.13	
(b) Illegitimate	-	-	-	Rate per 1,000 live births (illegitimate)	-	
<u>Deaths of Infants under Four Weeks of Age</u>	4	2	2	Rate per 1,000 live births	10.08	Not Available
(a) Legitimate	4	2	2			
(b) Illegitimate	-	-	-			
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births					2.02%	
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)					59	
Deaths from Measles (all ages)					-	
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)					-	
Deaths from Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea (all ages)					2	

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ASHFORD URBAN DISTRICT

DURING 1961

				<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
ALL CAUSES				175	161
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	2	-
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	2	-
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	-	-
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	-	-
8.	Measles	...	...	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	1	-
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	4	5
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	14	2
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	-	5
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	-	3
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	13	13
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	-	3
16.	Diabetes	...	...	2	2
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	27	29
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	37	33
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	4	6
20.	Other Heart Disease	...	...	18	31
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	10	3
22.	Influenza	...	...	-	2
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	7	7
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	11	3
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	4	-
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	1	-
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	1	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	1	2
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	2	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	-	-
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	7	9
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	3	-
34.	All other accidents	...	...	2	2
35.	Suicide	...	...	2	-
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	-	-

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR, 1961

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Total Cases Notified</u>	<u>Cases admitted to Isolation Hospital</u>	<u>Total Deaths</u>
Acute Primary or Influenzal Pneumonia	15	-	-
Erysipelas	2	-	-
Measles	96	1	-
Scarlet Fever	12	-	-
Whooping Cough	33	-	-

ANALYSIS UNDER AGE GROUPS

Disease	Under 1 Year	1	2	3	4	5- 9	10- 14	15- 19	20- 34	35- 44	45- 64	65 and over	Unknown
Acute Primary or Influenzal Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	4	5	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Measles	3	8	9	15	13	42	5	-	-	-	2	-	1
Scarlet Fever	1	-	-	1	-	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	2	2	6	3	2	16	1	-	-	1	-	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality, 1961

<u>Age Periods</u>	<u>New Cases</u>				<u>Deaths</u>				<u>Total Cases on Register</u>			
	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>		<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>		<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142	95	18	27
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
45	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	2	3	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 and Public Health Act, 1936, (Section 1/2)

No action was necessary during the year in accordance with the above powers. There was one death from non-pulmonary tuberculosis of a patient who had not been notified as suffering from this disease.

IMMUNISATION

The following table shows the diphtheria immunisation and whooping cough immunisation figures for 1961. Based on the returns submitted to the Ministry of Health

Year of Birth	Diphtheria Immunisation (Singly or in combination)		Whooping Cough Immunisation (Singly or in combination)
	Primary	Reinforcing	Primary
1961	142	-	142
1960	215	-	215
1959	40	10	26
1958	22	16	10
1957	21	15	12
1952-1956	52	279	23
1947-1951	8	15	4
Total	500	335	432

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

The following table shows the number of injections given in the various priority groups during the year ended 31-12-61

Priority Group	2nd Injections	3rd Injections	4th Injections
1957 - 1961	479	364	
1946 - 1956	147	122	
1943 - 1945	29	20	
1933 - 1942	201	214	
1921 - 1932	610	725	
Others	11	9	
School children under 12 years	-	-	1957
TOTAL	1477	1454	1957

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

The following table shows the smallpox vaccination figures for 1961 based on the return submitted to the Ministry of Health.

AGE AT DATE OF VACCINATION	NUMBER VACCINATED	NUMBER RE-VACCINATED
Under 1	267	-
1	30	-
2 to 4	8	1
5 to 14	16	3
15 or Over	6	2
Total	327	6

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

FOR THE DISTRICT

1. Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory Service which is directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health is situated in Preston Hall, British Legion Village, Maidstone, and provides valuable services on behalf of the Public Health Departments of District Councils. For example, samples of water, milk, ice cream and other food-stuffs are regularly examined, and in relation to Infectious Diseases their bacteriological reports are of great value.

The local General Hospitals also have their own Laboratories, which provide valuable services to the other local Hospitals, to the Consultants and to the Practitioners.

2. Ambulance and Hospital Car Service

The County Council, being the Local Health Authority administers this service throughout Kent, but in this District, the St. John Ambulance Brigade Ashford Corps (which incidentally is the oldest Corps in the Country), are responsible for the day to day execution of the service. There are five Ambulances in operation, manned by one Station Officer and twelve full-time Driver/Attendants, and by a panel of St. John Volunteers, whose devotion to duty merits high appreciation. There are also four Sitting-case Cars for ambulant cases, which cope with approximately 90% of these cases. A few cars, when necessary are provided by a panel of volunteer private car owners, who are reimbursed on a mileage basis of payment. The service is adequate for the needs of the District and is operated very efficiently. At the end of the year a new Ambulance Station was in course of erection at Silverhill Road, Willesborough.

3. Treatment Centres and Clinics.

All Maternity and Child Welfare, School and Dental Clinics are administered by the County Council.

The following Clinics are held in Ashford:-

(i) Station Road. This is the central and chief clinic and is contained in an 'ad hoc' building. The outlying clinics are complementary. Sessions are held on Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week from 2.0 p.m.

(ii) Women's Institute Hall, Church Road, North Willesborough

Sessions are held at 2.0 p.m. on alternate Fridays.

(iii) Women's Institute Hall, Faversham Road, Kennington

Sessions are held at 2.0 p.m. on on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month.

(iv) The Community Centre, Beaver Lane, South Ashford

Sessions are held at 2.0 p.m. on the 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays of each month.

School Medical Service Clinics

The following clinics of the School Medical Service are held at the main Station Road Clinic.

- (a) Dental Clinic
- (b) Ophthalmic Clinic
- (c) Speech Therapy Clinic

(d) Orthopaedic Clinic

This clinic is held at Ashford Hospital, is administered by the Regional Hospitals Board and appointments are made by the County Public Health Department on behalf of school-children. It is held on the 1st Thursday of each month at 1-45 p.m.

Venereal Diseases Clinic

This clinic is held at Ashford Hospital on Wednesdays 9 - 1 p.m. and Fridays 2 - 6 p.m.

Tuberculosis Clinic

This clinic is held at Ashford Hospital on Tuesdays and Fridays from 9-30 a.m.

Chiropody Service (Child Welfare Centre, Station Road)

This service is provided for men over 65 years and women over 60 years, for physically handicapped persons and for expectant mothers, and the clinic is held on Monday afternoons and all day on Thursdays.

Hospitals

- (a) Ashford General - accommodation 115 beds
- (b) Willesborough General - accommodation 134 beds
- (c) Infectious Diseases - accommodation 16 cubicle beds (including cots)

Home Nursing and Midwifery Services

The County Council also administers these services. On the local staff, there are six full-time and three part-time Home Nurse/Midwives who are engaged in Midwifery and Maternity Nursing and in the Home Nursing of the sick. The standard of service given by the Nurses is excellent and there is complete co-operation between them and the Practitioners. The majority of patients nursed in their homes are elderly and chronic sick, many of whom are awaiting beds in Chronic Sick Hospitals which are still inadequate to cope with the waiting list.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Service

This service is also administered by the County Council. There are four Child Welfare Centres within the District, which are conveniently situated for mothers, and the attendances are well maintained. The value of these Clinics is reflected in the gradually falling Infant Mortality rate in the District. Every baby brought to the Clinic is regularly examined and weighed to ensure that no unsuspected defects exist and that growth is normal and vigorous. The sale of essential foods and vitamin complements at cost price is also of value to mothers. Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough and vaccination against Smallpox and Poliomyelitis are also available at these clinics.

The Domestic Help Service, the Family Help Service, Evening and Night Attendant Service and the Child Care Service.

- (a) The Domestic Help Service of the County Council has become a very important health service in the home and has rapidly expanded within recent years. The service is administered peripherally by Area and Local Domestic Help Organisers and the assessment of income of the applicants is done by the District Officers. In this District there is an adequate pool of Domestic Helps who are paid 3/7⁸d. per hour and there is a sliding scale of charges based on the family income of the applicant, the maximum charge being 4/7d. per hour, and the minimum charge 5/- per week, which is re-imbursed by the National Assistance Board in necessitous cases.

The majority of those who benefit from the service are the aged and infirm and chronic sick. Regard, however, should be given to the fact that many would degenerate into Chronic Sick Hospital cases without this service, where maintenance costs would far exceed the cost of domestic help. The Service is also of great value to lying-in mothers and to those mothers, who are discharged from Hospital following operations, and others suffering from miscellaneous illnesses. The service relieves anxiety and stress in the home particularly where there are children under five years of age and aids the recovery of the mother from illness.

(b) The Family Help Service

Prior to the introduction of this service, it was necessary to remove children, particularly those under five years of age, to expensive Children's Institutions from families in which the mother was absent from home through severe illness, death, estrangement, desertion or separation or other cause. The service is designed to provide help and care for the children whilst the father is at work and the Family Help may be required to reside in the home. The maximum period of help is for three months, during which period the father is expected to make permanent arrangements for the care of his children. This is a valuable service and although there is only a small number of families who require this help, expensive institutional maintenance, particularly where there is a large number of children in one family, is obviated.

(c) Evening Attendant Service

This service is designed to provide help to old people living alone but who do not require more help than half to one hour's attention before retiring for the night. The number of old people who require this service is, however, not considerable.

(d) Night Attendant Service

This service provides for people of all ages who are seriously ill and live alone. The helpers usually go at 10 p.m. and stay until 6 a.m. the following morning, and attend each night, including Sunday, until the patient recovers or dies or is removed to hospital. Assistance is also given for several nights to relatives who are unable to stay every night throughout. This service has proved to be of great value to old people living alone, most of whom have strong nostalgic attachments to their homes.

(e) Child Care Service

This domestic help service was introduced by the County Council to help the so-called Problem Families, the objectives being threefold: to raise the standard of living of these families, to improve the standard of Child Care, and to prevent the break-up of the family.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The water supply within the Urban District is provided by two undertakings, viz. by Ashford Urban District Council and by the Mid-Kent Water Company. The Council are the undertakers supplying water for Central and South Ashford and North and South Willesborough. The Mid-Kent Water Company supplies Kennington and the Sandyhurst Lane area.

Ashford Urban District Council Undertakings - Supplies are obtained from the following three sources:-

(i) Westwell

There remains two gravel-screen bore-holes in serviceable condition each with pumping plant installed capable of extracting 10,000 gallons per hour from each bore-hole. A softening plant (Clark's process) is in operation here. The water is pumped by an electrically-driven pump to a covered reservoir (capacity 1,000,000 gallons) at Potter's Corner, from where it enters the supply network. The source affords a stand-by potential supply and small quantities were pumped to supply at irregular intervals during the year.

(ii) Henwood

This supply comes from four wells with interconnecting adits, approximately 40 feet deep. From the electrically driven pumps the water is pumped into the supply network and a surplus should be diverted into the reservoir at Potter's Corner. Regular extraction from this source has ceased but it is maintained in serviceable condition as an emergency supply.

Water extracted from these sources is arranged to be chlorinated at source, as an additional measure of safety, though the untreated waters have in successive years been of excellent bacteriological and chemical quality.

(iii) Godmersham (Bulk Supply)

A 15" trunk main provides bulk supply into the town distribution system from the Mid-Kent Water Company's source at Godmersham.

The Godmersham source is described below under Mid-Kent Water Company. At the end of the year about 1,000,000 gallons of water daily were being taken from this supply.

Samples

By arrangement with the Public Health Laboratory Service samples for bacteriological examination are taken from the sources, reservoirs and points on the distribution network at the rate of normally nine each month from the Ashford Urban District Council's own supplies and one from the Mid-Kent Water Company's supply network in the district. Samples for chemical analysis are also taken before and after treatment from the three sources at quarterly intervals. The Mid-Kent Water Company take three samples monthly from the sources of their supplies to the district.

Houses connected to public mains

9,311 houses are connected to the public mains, but 4 houses in Beaver Lane and 1 in Blackwall Road are known not to be connected.

Examination of Samples taken during the Year

	<u>Bacteriological Examination</u>			<u>Chemical Examination</u>		
	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Satis- factory</u>	<u>Not Satis- factory</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Satis- factory</u>	<u>Not Satis- factory</u>
Statutory Supply A.U.D.C.	65 T 49 R	65 T 43 R	- 6 R	7 T 10 R	7 T 10 R	- -
Undertakings: Mid-Kent W/S	17 T 20 R	17 T 20 R	- -	8 T 6 R	8 T 6 R	-
Private Sources piped to dwellings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other private Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-
T. = Treated. R. = Raw)						

The Mid Kent Water Company

(i) Barham

This water is taken from the chalk, the well being about 200 feet deep. It is pumped to Hastingleigh reservoir (capacity 500,000 gallons) from where it reaches the Kennington supply network.

(ii) Charing

This water is obtained from the greensand and the borings are approximate 160 feet deep. It is pumped to Fairbourne and Charing Hill Reservoirs (capacity 1,000,000 and 283,500 gallons respectively). These reservoirs afford a subsidiary or auxiliary supply to Kennington.

(iii) Godmersham

The water source is from two 24" borings into the chalk (each 200 feet deep, with an authorised extraction of up to 3 million gallons per day. The water is pumped to Kennington supply network and the trunk main connected to the Ashford supply. It also serves Batchelor's Foods Factory water tower (100,000 gallons capacity) and some water is boosted to the Hastingleigh reservoir. A million gallon covered service reservoir on the downs near Godmersham is a balance reservoir and supplied by gravity when the Godmersham Station is shut down.

2. Drainage and Sewerage

Total number of inhabited houses (including Flats) is	...	9,316
Total number of houses connected to the sewers	...	9,067
Number of houses not connected to the sewers (estimated)	...	249

3. Swimming Baths

The Swimming Bath water is chlorinated by a break-point chlorinator and there is also an electric suction sweeper for cleansing the basin of the bath. The size of the bath is 100 x 25 yards, and its capacity 600,000 gallons. Sixteen samples of the water sent for bacteriological examination were satisfactory in each case.

The installation of a rapid sand filtration plant brought a marked improvement in the appearance and clarity of the bath water and was an added attraction to the public to make use of this healthful facility. With a water turn-over period of twelve hours a certain amount of difficulty was experienced in maintaining chlorination break-point conditions all over this large bath.

4. Disinfection

One house only was disinfected - after the death of a tuberculous person in an infective state. Precautionary disinfection was carried out as necessary at Wards of the Infectious Diseases and General Hospitals consequent upon the suspect smallpox case in September.

The arrangement some time ago with Folkestone Borough Council for steam disinfection of bedding at their plant proved adequate and satisfactory in the 'emergency'.

Eradication of Vermin

The number of houses found to be infested with vermin was as follows:-

	<u>Bugs</u>	<u>Fleas</u>	<u>Cockroaches</u>
Council Houses	1	4	4
Other Houses	-	7	4

There was a low incidence of vermin infestation, and apart from those in above table a few isolated instances of earwigs, ants, red mites, and silverfish were dealt with. A total of 149 wasps nests were accounted for Routine flyspraying of refuse vehicles, and control at the Council's residual refuse tip were carried out throughout the fly-breeding season.

The arrangements with the Hospitals Board whereby an infestation service is provided for the local General Hospitals and the Isolation Hospital were continued and operated satisfactorily.

The usual practice was followed of spraying selected parts of nine school kitchen buildings in the district in order to afford a persisting fly control.

Flies

It cannot be repeated too often that there is a need for greater fly-consciousness on the part of the general public. Too often bones, fish and meat waste are put into a dustbin without first being wrapped in newspaper during the summer months, and lids of dustbins are not always replaced.

The follow-up work entailed in ensuring that all dwelling houses (reported to have been deficient in dustbins) are properly supplied, was completed during the year. Since the drive started in April 1959 some 1,225 premises where ratepayers were notified as to defective dustbins, the Council had to install them in 398 instances, and recover hire.

During the year 60 bins were supplied and 6 withdrawn. Proper refuse storage has a contribution to make to the public health.

Rats and Mice Destruction

Instances where rodent control work was carried out are detailed below. Domestic premises receive a free service. All infestations were of a minor character.

	<u>No. of Infestations</u>	<u>RATS</u>	<u>No. of Infestations</u>	<u>MICE</u>
		<u>No. of Visits</u>		<u>No. of Visits</u>
Domestic	112	351	45	154
Business	11	39	23	78
Agricultural	-	-	-	-
Council (Non-domestic)	8	32	3	9

There was no significant change in the rat infestation figures when compared with recent years. No 'major' infestation of rats or mice occurred which is the desired result of constant control allied to good co-operation from the public promptly reporting infestation. Complete treatments for rats of the sewerage system of the town centre were carried out in the Spring and Autumn and a sample survey (10% test) of manholes on other parts of the general system was made to reveal infestations. Very little activity was found in any part of the system though the rather potentially high rate of growth makes constant vigilance necessary. In addition there was routine control of rat infestation at the Council's dump at Chilmington.

7. Clean Air Act

During the year twelve notification proposals to install furnaces were received.

In view of the decision reached since the Clean Air Act of 1956 was introduced, to expand the town, the Council reviewed the need to introduce amendments to the Building Bylaws which require the provision in new buildings of such arrangements for heating and cooking as are calculated to prevent the emission of smoke and it was decided to request the Minister to confirm the necessary amendments. It is gratifying to be able to report further that the Council decided to authorise the daily monitoring of atmospheric pollution and to make the results obtained available to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research as part of the national survey being conducted. It is hoped to set up a single station early in 1962.

8. Analysis of Public Health Inspectors Visits

Inspections

Housing

Dwellings re repairs	...	...	...	1,050
Number of dwellings made fit	...	...	...	131
Dwellings re Demolition & Closing Orders	...	...	...	183
Clearance areas	...	...	...	-
General survey and assessment	...	...	...	1,978
Improvement Grants	...	...	...	141
Overcrowding, survey	...	...	...	3
Housing, adequacy of	...	...	...	37
Dustbins	...	...	...	267
Drainage	...	...	...	478
Water supply	...	...	...	130
Certificates of Disrepair	...	...	...	-
Certificates as to Remedying of Defects	...	...	...	6
Miscellaneous Rent Act	...	...	...	8

Food

Bakehouses	...	...	...	23
Butchers	...	...	...	126
Catering establishments and clubs	...	...	...	133
Dairies	...	...	...	44
Fish (incl. fried)	...	...	...	28
Licensed premises	...	...	...	118
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	610
Stalls, itinerant vendors and delivery vans	...	...	...	143
All other food premises	...	...	...	341
Registered premises under Sec, 16 included in above	...	...	...	191
Food Inspection	...	...	...	222

Factories and Shops

Factories with power	...	...	...	173
Factories non-power	...	...	...	15
Workplaces	...	...	...	15
Outworkers	...	...	...	4
Shops Act	...	...	...	35

General

Rats and mice destruction	...	...	...	263
Other vermin	...	...	...	156
Dirty houses	...	...	...	112
Offensive accumulations	...	...	...	67
Offensive odours	...	...	...	14
Nuisances from keeping animals	...	...	...	43
Tents, vans and sheds	...	...	...	46
Aged and infirm persons	...	...	...	16
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	45
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	5
Schools	...	...	...	14
Noise	...	...	...	18
Agriculture safety and welfare	...	...	...	17
Smoke abatements - observations	...	...	...	69
visits	...	...	...	40
Fireguards (Heating Appliances)	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	135

Improvements and Repairs Effected

i. House Repairs

(a) External

Chimney stacks	...	...	...	23
Roofs	...	...	...	40
Gutters and fall pipes	...	...	...	25
Brickwork, pointing and rendering	...	...	...	8
Windows (incl. cords)	...	...	...	28
Doors	...	...	...	11
Decorations	...	...	...	3
Outbuildings	...	...	...	6
Yard surfacing	...	...	...	5

(b) Internal

Plasterwork (walls and ceilings)	...	...	...	24
Doors and cupboards	...	...	...	1
Fireplaces and stoves	...	...	...	6
Staircases	...	...	...	1
Floors (including under-floor ventilation)	...	...	...	13
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	11

ii. Dampness Remedied

Walls	...	...	...	39
Floors	...	...	...	8

iii. Foodstore

Made satisfactory	...	...	...	3
Provided	...	...	...	4

iv. Water Supply

Leaks repaired	...	...	...	7
Piping renewed	...	...	...	7
Sinks renewed	...	...	...	6
Drainers renewed or provided	4

v. Water Closets

Repaired	22
New Provided	5

vi. Ventilation

Improved	3
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vii. Natural Lighting

Improved	1
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iii. Drainage

Drains renewed or repaired	28
Drains cleared	26

Improvements and Repairs Effected (Contd.)

ix. <u>Stability Remedied</u>	...	...	...	Nil
x. <u>Dustbins renewed</u>	...	...	...	31

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937

1. Inspections for purposes of provision as to health

	<u>Number on Reg- ister</u>	<u>Number of</u>		
		<u>Inspec- tions</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
i) Factories in which Sections 1,2, 3, 4 and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authority	23	15	1	-
ii) Factories not included in (i) which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	117	156	13	-
iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	14	17	3	-
TOTAL	144	188	17	-

2. Cases in which defects were found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred</u>		<u>No. of cases in which Prosec- tions were Instituted</u>
			<u>To H.M. Inspec- tor</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspec- tor</u>	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Convenience					
(a) insufficient	4	2	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	7	9	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	2	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	3	5	-	-	-
TOTAL	17	16	-	-	-

OUTWORKERS - There are five outworkers in the district.

SECTION D.HOUSING

The number of dwellings completed during the year was as follows:-

	1961	1946 - 1961 (inclusive)
(i) Prefabricated temporary bungalows	-	143
(ii) New Permanent houses:-		
<u>Woolreeds Estate</u>		
(a) 2 bedroom type	-	9
(b) 3 " "	-	34
(c) 4 " "	-	21
(d) 2 " maisonettes (Court Wurtin)	-	8
(e) 2 " type (Court Wurtin)	-	2
<u>Musgrove Estate</u>		
(a) 2 bedroom type	-	40
(b) 3 " "	-	73
(c) 4 " "	-	3
<u>Osborne Road Estate</u>		
(a) 2 bedroom type	-	28
(b) 3 " "	-	175
(c) 4 " "	-	4
<u>Aylesford Green Estate</u>		
(a) 2 bedroom type	-	6
(b) 3 " "	-	10
<u>Beaver Green Estate</u>		
(a) 2 bedroom type	-	50
(b) 3 " "	31	213
<u>Burton Estate</u>		
(a) 2 bedroom type	-	58
(b) 3 " "	-	94
<u>Repton Estate</u>		
(a) 2 bedroom type	-	50
(b) 3 " "	-	60
(iii) <u>Flats</u>		
<u>Croft Road</u>		
(a) Bed-sitting room type	-	2
(b) 2 bedroom type	-	1
(c) 1 " "	-	3
<u>Musgrove Estate</u>		
(a) Gregory Flats	-	28
(b) Bed-sitting room type	-	10
(c) 2 bedroom maisonettes	-	16
<u>Woolreeds Estate</u>		
(a) Bed-sitting room type	-	6
(b) 2 bedroom type	-	6
(c) 1 " " (Court Wurtin)	-	10
(d) 2 " " " "	-	2

(iii) <u>Flats (Contd.)</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1946 - 1961</u> (inclusive)
<u>Osborne Road Estate</u>		
(a) 3 bedroom type	-	1
<u>Godfrey Walk</u>		
(a) Bed-sitting room type	-	13
(b) 1 bedroom type	-	27
(c) 2 " "	-	28
<u>Beaver Green Estate</u>		
(a) Gregory Flats	-	28
(b) 1 bedroom type	10	10
(c) 2 " "	14	14
(d) Bed-sitting room type	4	4
<u>Aylesford Green Estate</u>		
(a) 2 bedroom type	-	20
(b) 1 " "	-	12
<u>East Stour Farm</u>	-	8
<u>Repton Estate</u>	-	48
(iv) <u>Old People's Bungalows</u>		
(a) <u>Burton Estate</u>	-	12
(b) <u>Beaver Green Estate</u>	-	12
(c) <u>Woolreeds Estate</u> (Court Wurtin) 2 bedroom type	-	5
(d) <u>Waterside</u> 1 bedroom type	-	6
(e) <u>Gladstone and Mead Roads</u> 1 bedroom type	-	2
Total number of units provided by the Council	28	1,700
Number provided by private enterprise	91	1,086

Analysis of Applications for Council houses registered to June 1962

Living in Ashford - inadequately housed

Childless couples	90	
One child families	72	
Two/Three child families	46	
Four or more child families	14	222

Living in Ashford - adequately housed

Childless couples	78	
One child families	91	
Two/Three child families	61	
Four or more child families	8	238

Analysis for Applications for Council houses (contd.)

Living elsewhere, working in Ashford - inadequately housed

Childless couples	13	
One child families	12	
Two/Three child families	14	
Four or more child families	2	41

Living elsewhere, working in Ashford - adequately housed

Childless couples	20	
One child families	17	
Two/Three child families	47	
Four or more child families	6	90

Applicants for bed-sitting room flats of whom 16 are householders ... 26

Applicants for old peoples dwellings of whom 78 are householders ... 101

718

Slum Clearance

The slum clearance programme proceeded with the result set out in the table given. Houses and parts of houses dealt with since the programme got under way total 92.

A. Houses demolished

<u>In Clearance Areas</u> <u>(Housing Act 1957)</u>	<u>Houses</u> <u>Demolished</u>	<u>Displaced during year</u>	
		<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement	Nil	Nil	Nil
(3) Houses on land acquired under Sect. 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
Not in Clearance Areas			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	5	5	2
<u>B. Unfit Houses Closed</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Displaced during year</u>	
		<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
(5) Under Sec. 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	11	19	8
(6) Under Sec. 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	2	-	-
(7) Parts of buildings closed under Sec. 18, Housing Act, 1957	2	3	1

C. Unfit Houses made fit and Houses in which defects were remedied

	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
(8) After informal action by local authority	129	-
(9) After formal notice under -		
(a) Public Health Acts	-	-
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	4	2
(10) Under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957	-	-

D. Unfit Houses in temporary use (Housing Act, 1957)

<u>Position at end of year</u>	<u>No. of houses (1)</u>	<u>No. of separate dwell contained in column (2)</u>
(11) Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) Under Section 48	-	-
(b) Under Section 17(2)	-	-
(c) Under Section 46	-	-
(12) Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 34 or 53	-	-

E. Purchase of Houses by agreement

	<u>No. of houses (1)</u>	<u>No. of occupants of houses in column (1) (2)</u>
(13) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Order or Compulsory Purchase Orders purchased in the year.	Nil	Nil

Owing to lack of houses the current programme of slum clearance had to be slowed down.

A housing survey of private pre-war housing accommodation in the Ashford district was started at the end of 1959 and completed during 1961. Houses were placed in categories as follow:-

Categories 'A'	Unfit houses - for clearance in five years	118
'A/B'	Sub-standard houses to be considered for clearance at an early date	23
'B'	Sub-standard houses which are not expected to have a life of 15 years or more	172
'B/C'	Sub-standard houses which by reason mainly of neglect or defects of structure may not have a full life of 15 years or more	117
'C'	Sub-standard houses which have a life of more than 15 years but cannot readily be brought up to a full modern standard	833
'D'	Basically sound houses (including houses sub-standard in amenities only)	3,504

It will be appreciated that the houses in Category 'A' have been included in the current 'slum' clearance programmes, at the end of which (1965) it is intended to review the houses in the 'A/B' 'B' and 'B/C' categories. Broadly speaking category 'C' houses are accepted as suitable for standard improvement grants and category 'D' suitable for discretionary grants (or standard grants).

Improvement of Houses

As in previous years close co-operation is maintained with the Surveyor's Department in connection with the improvement and conversion of dwellings. This involved 141 visits by inspectors, discussions with owners and others and preliminary scheduling of improvements and repairs. Altogether preliminary proposals on 55 houses were prepared.

As usual in urban areas, the preponderance of improvement grants went to owner/occupiers, this year 39 out of 43. The scheme so far has not made any real impression on the stock of sound houses which need modernizing nor on providing amenities in the house which is sub-standard but which will have to be lived in for the next decade or two.

More needs to be done to encourage owners to seek grants for conversion of houses into flats, and the compulsory registration of all multi-let houses would assist indirectly. All too often, without notification or permission, houses are divided into flatlets and in the present housing shortage tenants submit to the conditions and unfair rents often charged. On the other hand the owner seeking a grant must comply with standards and obtain planning and building permissions and accept a controlled rent for ten years.

Discretionary Grants

No. of applications for grant	...	...	30
No. of applications approved	...	...	31
Amount of Grant approved	...	...	£6,013
(one grant of £175 withdrawn after approval)			

Standard Grants

No. of applications made	...	...	11
No. of applications approved	...	...	12
Amount of grant paid	...	...	£1,242

Conversions

No. of applications submitted	...	...	2
No. of applications approved	...	...	2
Amount of Grant approved	...	...	£350

SECTION E.

Milk Supplies

There are twenty-nine registered distributors of milk and ten dairies registered with the local authority.

From 1st January, 1961 the responsibility for licencing of dealers to sell designated milks was transferred from the District Council to the County Council and with it the sampling functions. As it became clear that in the first three months of the year that no samples of milk were being taken 'in course of delivery' routine sampling of milk was resumed with the following results:-

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Tuberculin Tested (Raw)	-	-
Sterilised	1	-
Pasteurised	47	-

Samples of cream were examined in accordance with the suggested standard of the Public Health Laboratory Service Working Party Report. Of four taken from registered distributors or shops one sample was unsatisfactory and of ten taken from the Ashford Market four were unsatisfactory.

Ice Cream

Sampling was again mainly concentrated on sales of loose ice cream, and some samples from itinerant vendors were obtained.

<u>Ice Cream</u>	<u>Grade 1</u>	<u>Grade 2</u>	<u>Grade 3</u>	<u>Grade 4</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Samples of 'loose' *	31 (7)	10 (3)	3 (2)	2 (-)	46
Samples of wrapped	4	-	-	-	4
Total	35	10	3	2	50

* Samples of ice cream taken from itinerant vendors in brackets.

No ice cream is now produced locally.

Some 96 premises are registered for the sale of ice cream. Compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations is first necessary. Practically all ice cream sold from registered premises is sold pre-packed.

3. Meat and Other Foods

Unsound Food Surrendered

	<u>lbs.</u>		<u>lbs.</u>
Fruit ...	1721 $\frac{1}{2}$	Luncheon Meat ...	176
Tomatoes ...	2673	Fish ...	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pudding Mix ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Cheese ...	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cereal ...	11	Sausages ...	37
Pork ...	1285 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tinned Milk ...	159
Tea and Coffee ...	15	Vegetables ...	600
Prunes ...	27	Soup ...	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jam ...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pork Pie ...	48
Sago ...	1	Liver ...	320
Chicken ...	66 $\frac{1}{4}$	Beef ...	237
Miscellaneous ...	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cream ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Bacon ...	687	Eggs ...	28
Dried Fruit ...	1253	Fruit Juice ...	73
Ham ...	191	Collar ...	14
Brawn ...	8	Mutton ...	$\frac{3}{4}$
Tongue ...	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	Marmalade ...	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corned Beef ...	385 $\frac{1}{4}$	Chocolate ...	1
Kidney ...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Margarine ...	4
Veal or Beef Loaf ...	108 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lamb ...	52 $\frac{3}{4}$
Stewed Steak ...	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	Hearts ...	80

Total weight condemned: - 4 tons 16 cwts. 1 qtr. 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

Reject meat from the slaughterhouse, unfit bacon and butchers meat is slashed and soaked with green aniline dye after which it is removed for the manufacture of by-products in another part of the county. Other foodstuffs, comprising mainly unsound tinned foods are disposed of by dumping under refuse at the Council's refuse dump.

Ashford has become a very important provisions distribution centre for the South East. This accounts for the rather high figure of certain unsound foods appearing in the preceding table.

All poultry is regularly inspected at the local market auctions normally held twice weekly. During the year 8,090 poultry and 5817 rabbits were examined of which 79 poultry and 64 rabbits were rejected. The increase in the numbers of wild rabbits is most marked.

4. Food Hygiene

Routine inspection of food premises are very necessary and more of this work should be done. The following list indicates improvements effected on food premises by informal notifications to occupiers.

Wounds exposed, warnings given	...	1
Smoking, warnings given	...	14
Clothes storage, made satisfactory	...	8
First Aid, outfits provided	...	5
Hand washing labels, provided	...	9
Hand washing facilities, improved	...	26
Washing up facilities improved	...	17
Cleanliness, generally improved	...	17
Wall, floor and ceiling finishes improved	...	41
Lighting made adequate	...	8
Preparation tops made hygienic	...	14

Ventilation improved	...	10
Equipment - cleanliness made satisfactory...	...	9
Exposed food, protection improved	...	25
Temperature control of foods, warnings	...	5
Storage food, improved	...	9
Storage wrapping paper and empties improved	...	3
Miscellaneous improvements	...	18

There are some thirty-four premises registered for the manufacture of meat products (mainly sausages).

For a second year running a single case of food poisoning occurred during warm weather in June arising from the storage of a foodstuff in an unventilated cupboard in a house. There are undoubtedly many such cases that go unrecorded. Such cupboards and kitchen cabinets are in general quite unsuitable for storage of cooked or other readily perishable foods.

Carcases of Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	618	200	49	2931	3418	-
Number inspected	618	200	49	2931	3418	-
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	3	10	8	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	142	163	4	267	767	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	22.29	82.0	14.28	0.09	22.96	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	2	-	-	51	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.32	1.0	-	-	0.14	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Number of Slaughter-houses in use

Slaughter-houses/Abattoirs in operation owned or leased by Local Authority.	<u>Private</u> <u>Slaughter-houses</u>		<u>Bacon</u> <u>Factories</u>	<u>Knackers'</u> <u>Yards</u>
	<u>Licensed</u>	<u>Operating</u>		
None	2	2	None	None

Local Slaughtering Facilities

One of the two remaining slaughterhouses ceased to function in the Spring but the other continued for the time being. The Minister accepted the Slaughterhouse Report without amendment so that the 'appointed day' on which the relevant Regulations will apply in Ashford is fixed as the 1st January, 1963. The remaining slaughterhouse would then close. The Council set in hand the purchase of the land for a small abattoir near to the Cattle Market directed the preparation of detailed plans and had preliminary discussions with local butchers with the object of coming to an agreement with them for it to be operated as a public slaughterhouse by a slaughtering company formed by the butchers themselves. By the end of the year a basis for an agreement had been worked out and under consideration by the parties concerned.



